**THE PENDING CLAIMS**:

1-5. (Canceled)

6. (Currently Amended) A method for adjusting ferromagnetic characteristics of a ferromagnetic ZnO-type compound ~~having a single crystalline structure~~, wherein said method comprises controlling the amount of one of (1) to (3), or the combination of at least two metallic elements of (1) or (2) added to the ZnO-type compound, wherein (1) to (3) are:

(1) at least one metallic element selected from a group consisting of transition metallic elements V, Cr, Fe, Co, Ni, Rh or Ru,

(2) at least two metallic elements, one selected from a group consisting of said transition metallic elements, and the other selected from the group consisting of Ti, Mn and Cu, and

(3) either one of said (1), or (2), and at least one of an n-type dopant, and a p-type dopant.

7. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 6, wherein the ferromagnetic characteristic is a ferromagnetic transition temperature, and wherein the amount of said one of (1) to (3), or the combination of at least two metallic elements of said (1) or (2) added to the ZnO-type compound is controlled so as to produce a predetermined ferromagnetic transition temperature.

8. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 6, wherein the ZnO-type compound is stabilized by crystal-mixing said at least two metallic elements as listed in

said (1) or (2), so that there is an entire energy decrease by kinetic energy based on holes or electrons introduced by said crystal-mixing metallic elements themselves.

9. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 6, wherein the ZnO-type compound is stabilized by crystal-mixing said at least two metallic elements as listed in said (1) or (2), so that a magnetic interaction between metallic atoms is controlled by holes or electrons introduced by said crystal-mixing metallic elements themselves.

10. (Previously Presented) The adjusting method of claim 6, wherein a ferromagnetic ZnO-type compound with desired light-filtering characteristics is obtained by crystal-mixing at least two types of metallic elements as listed in said (1) or (2), so that transmitting characteristics of light are controlled by holes or electrons introduced by said crystal-mixing metallic elements themselves.

11-12. (Canceled)

13. (Currently Amended) The method for adjusting ferromagnetic characteristics of a ferromagnetic ZnO-type compound according to claim 6, wherein the ferromagnetic ZnO-type compound is a ZnO-type film and has a single-crystalline structure.

14. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 13, wherein the ferromagnetic characteristic is a ferromagnetic transition temperature, and wherein the amount of said one of (1) to (3), or the combination of at least two metallic elements of said (1) or (2) added to the ZnO-type film is controlled so as to produce a predetermined ferromagnetic transition temperature.

15. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 13, wherein the ZnO-type film is stabilized by crystal-mixing said at least two metallic elements as listed in said (1) or (2),

so that there is an entire energy decrease by kinetic energy based on holes or electrons introduced by said crystal-mixing metallic elements themselves.

16. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 13, wherein the ZnO-type film is stabilized by crystal-mixing said at least two metallic elements as listed in said (1) or (2), so that a magnetic interaction between metallic atoms is controlled by holes or electrons introduced by said crystal-mixing metallic elements themselves.

17. (Previously Presented) The adjusting method of claim 13, wherein a ferromagnetic ZnO-type film with desired light-filtering characteristics is obtained by crystal-mixing at least two types of metallic elements as listed in said (1) or (2), so that transmitting characteristics of light are controlled by holes or electrons introduced by said crystal-mixing metallic elements themselves.

18. (New) A method for adjusting ferromagnetic characteristics of a ferromagnetic ZnO-type compound having a single-crystalline structure, wherein said method comprises controlling the amount of one of (1) to (3), or the combination of at least two metallic elements of (1) or (2) added to the ZnO-type compound, wherein (1) to (3) are:

(1) at least one metallic element selected from a group consisting of transition metallic elements V, Cr, Fe, Co, Ni, Rh or Ru,

(2) at least two metallic elements, one selected from a group consisting of said transition metallic elements, and the other selected from the group consisting of Ti, Mn and Cu, and

(3) either one of said (1), or (2), and at least one of an n-type dopant, and a p-type dopant.

19. (New) The method of claim 18, wherein the ferromagnetic characteristic is a ferromagnetic transition temperature, and wherein the amount of said one of (1) to (3), or the combination of at least two metallic elements of said (1) or (2) added to the ZnO-type compound is controlled so as to produce a predetermined ferromagnetic transition temperature.

20. (New) The method of claim 18, wherein the ZnO-type compound is stabilized by crystal-mixing said at least two metallic elements as listed in said (1) or (2), so that there is an entire energy decrease by kinetic energy based on holes or electrons introduced by said crystal-mixing metallic elements themselves.

21. (New) The method of claim 18, wherein the ZnO-type compound is stabilized by crystal-mixing said at least two metallic elements as listed in said (1) or (2), so that a magnetic interaction between metallic atoms is controlled by holes or electrons introduced by said crystal-mixing metallic elements themselves.

22. (New) The adjusting method of claim 18, wherein a ferromagnetic ZnO-type compound with desired light-filtering characteristics is obtained by crystal-mixing at least two types of metallic elements as listed in said (1) or (2), so that transmitting characteristics of light are controlled by holes or electrons introduced by said crystal-mixing metallic elements themselves.